

WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably thundershowers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy.
Highest temperature yesterday, 86; lowest, 72.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

(COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.)

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 319—DAILY.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 20 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

THREE DETECTIVES DEMOTED AS RESULT OF SLUSH FUND QUIZ

Inspector Lahey Transfers
Trio to Street Duty for
Lobby Work.

\$10,000 IS INVOLVED

Testimony Shows \$6,000 of
Sum Passed Hands at
Albany in Spring.

KLEIST HANDLED MONEY

Conkling, Devanney and Finn
Suffer—Receiver of Cash
Is Not Disclosed.

William J. Lahey, Chief Police Inspector, ordered yesterday the demotion and transfer to street uniform duty of three detective sergeants after an investigation made by David Hirschfeld, Commissioner of Accounts, had established that a slush fund of \$10,000 was raised last spring by a lobby to influence the passage of the bill creating a permanent detective division.

Of that fund, it has been proved that \$6,000 passed hands in Albany three days before the bill was introduced a second time after it was supposed to be another in committee. The balance of \$4,000, in the form of a certified check, was returned.

The money was loaned to the detectives by Charles S. Shotwell, a merchandise broker, of 522 Fifth avenue, who lives at 10 West Seventy-third street. He has suits pending against three indorsers of notes. He was led to loan the money as an act of friendship for the detectives.

According to the testimony, the money was obtained by the detectives at a conference held in the West Sixty-eighth street station attended by Mr. Shotwell, Edwin J. Burns, president of the Detectives' Endowment Association, and Detectives Bernard Devanney, Thomas J. Conkling and one or two other detectives. Witnesses have testified that the \$6,000 in cash and \$4,000 check were turned over to John B. Kleist, known to them as a lobbyist, although not known as a registered lobbyist.

Money Not Returned.
It is yet to be shown who got the money. It was given to Albany, the witness stated, during the few days that the bill was before the Legislature during the closing days of the session. The agreement was that if the bill was not passed and signed by the Governor and Mayor the money would be returned. The Mayor vetoed the measure, but the \$6,000 was not returned.

The meeting in the police station was on March 23. The money was given by Shotwell on April 4 and taken to Albany on the day following. Inspector Clayton R. Lusk, majority leader of the Senate, reintroduced the bill on April 7 and it passed a few days later. Senator Lusk at that time told the detectives he would help them on the express promise that no fund be raised to influence passage of the bill. There is nothing to show that a penny of the slush fund went to any member of the Legislature.

The three detectives demoted are Thomas Conkling, who is sent to the Beach street station to do patrol duty; Bernard Devanney, who will patrol the streets in the Poplar street precinct in Brooklyn; and Thomas Finn, who was first sent to the station. Conkling and Devanney were first grade detectives and their salaries were reduced from \$3,800 to \$2,350 a year. Finn was a second grade detective and his salary was reduced from \$3,200 to \$2,350 a year.

Two Bills Introduced.
Two detective bills were presented to the Legislature last week. The first was known as the Smith-Judson bill and provided for creating a permanent detective agency. The Detectives' Endowment Association opposed the measure, and it was sidetracked in committee. The second was the Lusk bill. They were substantially the same excepting that the first required the year's service in the bureau to assure permanency and the second three years.

Mr. Shotwell testified before the Commissioner of Accounts that at the meeting in the Sixty-eighth street station house he was informed that the money must be raised at once to be given a lobbyist who would handle the bill. He raised \$6,000 and was given a sixty day note by Thomas Conkling, secured by three demand notes as collateral. The notes, the witness said, were given by Charles H. Badenberger of 406 West Thirty-seventh street; Edward Devlin of 406 West Fifty-second street and Dietrich Nelmeyer of 1936 East 17th street. The witness said that he was given the cash and later returned it to Nelmeyer, who formerly conducted a cafe in Broadway and lives in Yonkers. At his examination Shotwell said:

"We found the endowment association had no credit basis and the detectives said they must have the money quickly. I was approached first by Finn."

"Did Finn tell you what he wanted the money for?"

"He was to pay a lobbyist fee for introducing the detective bill."

"Did they tell you who was to have the money?"

"A man named Kleist was to handle the money. Conkling and Finn explained the money was not to be paid to the lobbyist unless the bill was passed and signed, and that it was to be held in a joint account. If the bill did not pass the money was to be returned. But if it did this plan was that members

HIGH SCHOOL POOL CLOSED; KIDS BREAK IN FOR SWIM; COURT FREES 15 CAPTIVES

Heat Forces Boys to Defy Order Forbidding Plunge in
Commerce High—Prall Promises to Open
All Tanks.

While the city bakes and children roll in the gutter to wet themselves with dirty water, there lies in the basement of the High School of Commerce a clean, fine swimming pool which no one must use in the summer-time because it is forbidden.

This curious case of municipal administration came to light yesterday through the arraignment in the Children's Court of fifteen boys who had stolen a swim in the pool. Tantalized beyond endurance by the knowledge that such a place existed while they had no place to swim, several boys on Wednesday night scaled a ten foot wall and then a nine foot wire fence, opened a window and trooped into the school basement. They had their fun and went away.

News of their exploit spread. Other boys invaded the pool yesterday morning. It was full of happy splashes when along came John F. Reilly, the school janitor. They sprinted for the

window. Most of them got away, but the janitor cornered fifteen of them and called for the police.

In court the janitor explained that he had expected an order to open the pool to the neighborhood children during the hot weather, but as none came he had to do his duty when he found trespassers.

"Yes," said Justice Hoyt, "if pools in school buildings are ever opened to the public the summer is the time for it. I should say. If this pool had been open the boys would not have had to force their way in. All the defendants are discharged."

LEO URGES Hylan TO PUNISH CRITICS

Wants Mayor to Assist Him in
Making Example of Those
Charging Favoritism.

DENIES BLOCKING FRADUS

Latter's Friends Attribute His
Troubles to His Fight
Against Brindell.

The fuss over the Fradus contract for the removal of city ashes to Rikers Island brought a demand yesterday from the Street Cleaning Commissioner, John P. Leo, that Mayor Hylan assist him in "making an example" of those who charge that the Commissioner has favored Rodgers & Haggerty, the Tammany contractors, and placed obstacles in the way of Jacob Fradus, who was the lowest bidder and to whom the contract recently was awarded.

Commissioner Leo declared in a letter to the Mayor that the charges of President La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen, and of ex-Comptroller Edward M. Groat, Fradus's lawyer, that there was favoritism shown and interference with Fradus, were untrue. Such charges, he said, "reflect upon the conduct of this office and are absolutely false and libelous."

"The dignity of the Board of Estimate, respect for its decisions, Justice to its agents and, what is of higher importance, the public interest," wrote Commissioner Leo, "require that the board appoint a committee to investigate the matter and report its findings."

Explanation of Difficulty.

Fradus, George H. Flinn of Booth & Flinn, and Deputy Commissioner Eachmann visited Rikers Island yesterday. Commissioner Leo said he would assist him by any report of a Board of Estimate committee, but he added that "malicious and unjustified attacks upon public officials who cannot be used for selfish purposes have become too frequent and it is high time that an example be made of the offender." He repeated his previous charges that President La Guardia has kept on sending requests to him for the removal of city ashes to Rikers Island so that he can properly perform the contract he has undertaken with the city to cart, scow and dump city ashes on the reclaimed part of the island, at a price of \$219 a scowload, is attributed by Fradus's friends solely to his connection with the Lockwood Committee, and afterward at the trial of Robert F. Brindell.

Fradus does not care to talk about the matter, but men who came into close contact with him during the Lockwood Committee's investigation of the Brindell system of blackmailing contractors engaged in building operations know that ever since Fradus volunteered to tell of his troubles with Brindell he has been harassed in certain ways and every attempt he has made to resume active business has been met with unexpected and extraordinary obstacles.

Got Wrecking Contract.
Fradus, who cannot read or write English and signs his name in Hebrew characters, is a short, thickset, little man. He drifted a few years ago into the housewrecking business and gradually accumulated a fairly complete plant for that kind of work. Then he went in for excavation work and haulage and his big trucks, loaded with excavated dirt, could be seen moving across the city at various points. His business increased to a gross of about \$500,000 a year, with a very fair measure of profit in the work.

When the Garment Centre Realty Company's two block building was to be put up at Seventh avenue and Thirty-seventh street, Fradus got the contract for wrecking the old buildings and digging the excavation for the new foundations. His contract price was \$275,000. There was no general contractor, however, of the work being parcelled out to different contractors by the garment company.

Brindell had his eye on this building

Continued on Sixth Page.

STILLMAN WITH HIS WIFE JANUARY, 1918

Witness Upsets Evidence in
Support of Banker's Charge
Against Baby Guy.

'HELEN' COMES INTO CASE

Further Identification of
'Leeds' Is Made—Names Jugged to Rent Apartment.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 14.—Guy Stillman, pivot of the Stillman divorce suit, scored to-day in the testimony before Referee Daniel J. Gleason when H. Phelps Clawson of Buffalo took the witness stand and testified that Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman were living together in apparent amity on at least three different occasions in January, 1918. Clawson's testimony accompanied further identification of Mr. Stillman as the mysterious Franklin H. Leeds, and details of parties on the yacht Modesty. The second corepondent, "Helen," was mentioned to the jury for the first time, but not by her full name.

Mr. Clawson will be cross-examined to-morrow, the first witness for the defence to be asked a question by the banker's lawyers.

Mr. Clawson, who is assistant treasurer of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, before the war was with the National City Bank. During the war he was in the aviation service at Mitchell Field. In January, 1918, he had three furloughs, on the 1st, 6th and 27th, and he spent each one at the Stillman home at Pleasantville, known as Mondanne. Mr. Stillman was present on each occasion, he said, and they discussed military service.

Mr. and Mrs. Stillman appeared to be friendly and perfectly cordial, he said. Mrs. Stillman called her husband "Leeds." Fred R. Beards, Indian guide named as correspondent by the witness, said to show accuracy on these dates, and a capital "P" can be discerned through the erasures, it is said.

Sidney Wilde, a renting agent of the apartment house at Eighty-third street; Frank Evans, superintendent of the apartment; John Ingraham, a doorman; Dominick Lasarella, elevator operator; and Raymond Carlson, chauffeur for Florence H. Leeds, identified a photograph of Mr. Stillman as that of "Mr. Leeds." They supplied details of the home life of "Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Leeds," who lived at 219 a scowload, was given yesterday by eight witnesses. The apartment was rented to "Mr. Leeds" upon a letter of recommendation signed by Mr. Stillman. Mr. Wilde said. The letter was produced.

Frank Murphy, one time valet for Mr. Stillman and later steward on board the Modesty, told of the launching of the craft and of three parties held on the vessel last winter. Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mr. Stillman's sister, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Prentice, were guests on the first occasion, and Mrs. Leeds and Helen were on the second and "Helen" on the third, he said. Murphy said that Mrs. Leeds and "Helen" shared the same stateroom at the second party. At the third party Mr. Stillman and Helen were the only persons aboard the yacht, and champagne, chartrouse and beer were served, he said.

Murphy also disclosed that Mr. Stillman was aboard the yacht when it sailed for Miami last winter, and said that "Mrs. Leeds" and baby Guy Leeds joined the yacht there. They had dinner every day on board with Mr. Stillman, the witness declared.

NEBRASKA CLOUDBURST
TAKES MANY LIVES

Thousands of Head of Live
Stock and Homes Destroyed.

ALLAMONA, Neb., July 14.—Several persons are reported to have perished, one is known to have been killed, thousands of head of live stock have been lost, scores of ranch houses around Andrews, seventeen miles west of Crawford, have been destroyed and fields have been devastated by the cloudburst which deluged the White River Canyon country to-day.

Crawford fears a fourteen foot wall of water which is rushing down the White River Canyon.

LOYD GEORGE NOTE INVITED WILSON TO HELP CANCEL DEBTS

Advice Asked as to Best
Method for Interallied
Action.

READY TO FUND DEBT

Unable to Prejudice Britain
Against Future Arrangements.

LETTER READ IN SENATE

Mellon Has Not Received Such
Suggestion; Would Not
Consider It.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain in a letter to President Wilson in August, 1920, referred to suggestions that the interallied debts be reciprocally cancelled and asked Mr. Wilson's advice "as to the best method by which the whole problem could be considered and settled by the United States Government in concert with its associates at the earliest possible moment that the political situation in America makes it possible."

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer six months earlier had cabled a British Treasury official in the United States declaring "we should welcome a general cancellation of intergovernmental war debts."

That information was given to-day by Treasury officials who appeared before the Senate Finance Committee considering the Administration bill to give the Secretary of the Treasury broad powers in refunding the allied debts to the United States.

Senate Hears Letter.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wadsworth, after questioning by Senator La Follette (Wis.), Republican, and upon request of other committee members, read into the committee record a lengthy extract from Premier Lloyd George's letter and a part of the British Chancellor's cablegram. The latter was addressed to R. C. Lindsay, the British Treasury representative, and in turn referred by him informally to R. C. Leffingwell, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The two communications brought immediate questions from members of the committee and a statement from Secretary Mellon that the cancellation suggestion had not been broached to him since he assumed office and would not be considered if made.

Premier Lloyd George in his letter to President Wilson, under date of August, 1920, wrote:

"I come now to the other question I wish to write to you about, and that is the knotty problem of interallied indebtedness. Indeed, I promised Mr. Rathbone (the American unofficial representative on the Reparations Commission) long ago that I would write you about it, but I have had to put it off for one reason and another till now."

"The British and the French Governments have been discussing during the last four months the question of giving fixity and definiteness to Germany's reparations obligations. The British Government has stood steadily by the view that it was vital that Germany's liabilities should be fixed at a figure which it was within the reasonable capacity to pay, and that this figure should be fixed without delay because the reconstruction of central Europe could not begin nor could the Allies themselves raise money on the strength of Germany's obligations if they were repatriated within the liabilities were exactly defined."

"After great difficulties with his own people, Mr. Millerand found himself unable to accept this view, but he pointed out that it was impossible for France to agree to accept anything less than that which was entailed under the treaty unless its debts to its allies and associates were treated in the same way."

"This declaration appeared to the British Government eminently fair, but after careful consideration they came to the conclusion that it was impossible to remit any part of what was owed to them by France except as part and parcel of all around settlement of interallied indebtedness."

Entanglement of United States.

"I need not go into the reasons which led to this conclusion which must be clear to you. But the principal reason was that the British public opinion would never support a one-sided arrangement at its sole expense, and if such a one-sided arrangement were made it could not fail to estrange and eventually embitter the relations between the American and British people, with calamitous results to the future of the world."

"You will remember that Great Britain borrowed from the United States about half as much as its total loans to the Allies and after America's entry into the war it lent to the Allies almost exactly the same amount as it borrowed from the United States. Accordingly, the British Government has informed the French Government that it will agree to an equitable arrangement for the reduction or cancellation of interallied indebtedness, but that such an arrangement must be one that applies all around."

"As you know, the representatives of

Continued on Third Page.

\$10,000 Fire in Berkshires Is Attributed to Meteor

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 14.—A fire which destroyed a \$10,000 barn and farm machinery on Henry McBurney's farm Tuesday is believed to have been caused by a meteor. A dazzling bolt of fire shot down from a cloudless sky early in the evening and made a deep hole in the ground two feet in diameter. Superintendent Frank Seut had men digging to-day for the celestial visitor. It will be presented to the Berkshire Museum at Pittsfield.

LOYD GEORGE SEES WORLD PEACE AHEAD

Expects Harding's Conference
to Cut Armaments of Nations
to Innocuous Limits.

SILENT ON COMING HERE

Takes Up Gauntlet With
Northcliffe Press at Dinner
to Coalition Whip McCurdy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, July 14.

Premier Lloyd George to-night took up the gauntlet thrown down by the Northcliffe press upon the issue of the Washington conference to consider disarmament and the Pacific problems. He took it up in speaking at a dinner in honor of the chief coalition whip, A. McCurdy, and a dinner to the chief whip, according to political tradition is never given until the dissolution of Parliament and a general election are not far off.

On this occasion, as in the House of Commons earlier in the day, Mr. Lloyd George avoided saying whether he intended personally to go to Washington. He hailed President Harding's invitation in the most cordial terms possible. While he said that he had not intended to reply to certain attacks made on him, it was learned to-day that not only the Foreign Office but all Government departments had received intimation to afford no further news facilities to representatives of Lord Northcliffe's newspapers. The Premier said:

"The British Government accepts President Harding's invitation not only with alacrity but with joy and delight, because it comes from the President of the United States and because personally I am sincerely hopeful that it will result in a pact of peace that will make a really safe and lasting peace. I also trust that it will lead to a useful discussion of the problem of disarmament, upon which so much depends for the future of our race, because it matters that a really safe and lasting peace be entered into between nations, what understandings they may establish, it makes no difference what leagues or associations they may form, if nations can agree to each other for war, war will ensue in the end."

"Therefore no treaty is of value unless it leads to an understanding among nations of the world. When this is settled, President Harding will send the formal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China. November 11, Armistice Day, continues to be the favorite date with this Government, but it is willing to suit the time to the convenience of all concerned."

Japan's pointed silence on the Far East part of the proposed conference was considered here in connection with the refusal of the Japanese Government to attend the conference in London had been suggested by Downing Street.

In unofficial, although well informed quarters, it was assumed that Japan's refusal to attend the conference was a deliberate snub to the United States. The prompt intimation from the United States that it regarded the simultaneous discussion of the two subjects in Washington as essential to success, apparently has stopped discussion of a preliminary London conference.

It was intimated at the State Department that the part acceptance of Japan would necessitate further inquiries as to her attitude. The formal invitation to go forward to Japan and it will couple the two subjects of discussion. It is believed, however, that Japan will signify her intention of participating in both discussions before the formal invitation is forwarded.

Among leading Senators it was pointed out that Japan could not afford to stay out of a conference like the one proposed. The Japanese Government's Pacific questions, they say, would leave Japan in a position of isolation which would place her under world suspicion. It is believed that Japan's refusal would nullify any future effort that might be made by Japan to renew her alliance with Great Britain.

China's Action Significant.

China's official acceptance of the invitation to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern problems is regarded as significant. The delay in the official acceptance of the invitation, which the Government weighed the situation carefully. The note which Secretary of State Hughes recently wrote to the Chinese Minister in Washington, in which the Government's adherence to the policy of the "open door" and the integrity of China, apparently is regarded in Peking as assurance of protection against the attitude of any other power toward China.

The attitude of China in the approaching conference, it is understood, will be one of extreme openness. She will not seek to embarrass Japan and is willing to make any necessary concession to promote a peaceful and just settlement of the Pacific matter and any delegates from China will render the work of the conference much easier and aid greatly in relieving the sensibilities of Japan.

The suggestions emanating from France that she might insist upon a reconsideration of the proposed French-Anglo-American alliance to compensate for a reduction in her military forces, attracted attention, but drew no official comment. It is confidently believed that this question, like all others relating to the peace of the world, will be settled at the conference board.

It is known to be President Harding's idea that many of the difficulties which now seem insuperable will disappear if the nations, through their representatives, can only be induced to sit down and talk them over. That they will do this now seems assured.

Only mild interest was manifested here to-day in the discussion in England concerning the personnel of the British delegation. This is recognized as entirely a British matter and any delegates chosen will be heartily received.

Interest is developing in Washington as to what disposal will be made of the many visiting delegations which are expected to arrive at the hotel where the delegates from the various countries. While the Washington conference will not be so large it will be large enough to tax the limited housing facilities of this comparatively small city.

In addition to the visiting delegations from the Powers included in the invita-

OMISSION BY JAPAN OF FAR EAST ISSUES CAUSES ANXIETY

Belated Official Reply to
Harding's Invitation May
Be Supplemented Later.

CAN'T DODGE PROBLEMS

Tokio Would Kill Chance of
Renewing British Pact in
Ignoring Pacific.

CAPITAL EXPECTS CROWDS

Washington Ends Plan to
Separate Disarmament From
Oriental Subjects.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., July 14.

Japan to-day notified the United States that she is willing to participate in a conference in Washington on limitation of armaments, but maintained complete silence regarding Pacific and Far Eastern problems which are included as subjects for discussion jointly with disarmament in the invitation of President Harding.

This half acceptance of Japan is interpreted officially here as having no special significance, the explanation being that the Japanese Government evidently wanted more time to consider the Far Eastern side of the question. But in spite of this official optimism, Japan's attitude is somewhat disquieting to the Administration. It is hoped that she will enter wholeheartedly into the plan before the formal invitations are sent out.

Regardless of the attitude of Japan the arrangements for the conference will go forward on the basis of the original proposal of President Harding for a joint discussion of disarmament and the Pacific problems. All of the other invited nations have accepted the informal invitations on that basis. China came along to-day with her official acceptance, completing the list.

Fixing Date for Conference.

Cable advice will be interchanged for the purpose of agreeing on a date for the opening of the session. When this is settled, President Harding will send the formal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China. November 11, Armistice Day, continues to be the favorite date with this Government, but it is willing to suit the time to the convenience of all concerned."

Japan's pointed silence on the Far East part of the proposed conference was considered here in connection with the refusal of the Japanese Government to attend the conference in London had been suggested by Downing Street.

In unofficial, although well informed quarters, it was assumed that Japan's refusal to attend the conference was a deliberate snub to the United States. The prompt intimation from the United States that it regarded the simultaneous discussion of the two subjects in Washington as essential to success, apparently has stopped discussion of a preliminary London conference.

It was intimated at the State Department that the part acceptance of Japan would necessitate further inquiries as to her attitude. The formal invitation to go forward to Japan and it will couple the two subjects of discussion. It is believed, however, that Japan will signify her intention of participating in both discussions before the formal invitation is forwarded.

Among leading Senators it was pointed out that Japan could not afford to stay out of a conference like the one proposed. The Japanese Government's Pacific questions, they say, would leave Japan in a position of isolation which would place her under world suspicion. It is believed that Japan's refusal would nullify any future effort that might be made by Japan to renew her alliance with Great Britain.

China's Action Significant.

China's official acceptance of the invitation to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern problems is regarded as significant. The delay in the official acceptance of the invitation, which the Government weighed the situation carefully. The note which Secretary of State Hughes recently wrote to the Chinese Minister in Washington, in which the Government's adherence to the policy of the "open door" and the integrity of China, apparently is regarded in Peking as assurance of protection against the attitude of any other power toward China.

The attitude of China in the approaching conference, it is understood, will be one of extreme openness. She will not seek to embarrass Japan and is willing to make any necessary concession to promote a peaceful and just settlement of the Pacific matter and any delegates from China will render the work of the conference much easier and aid greatly in relieving the sensibilities of Japan.

The suggestions emanating from France that she might insist upon a reconsideration of the proposed French-Anglo-American alliance to compensate for a reduction in her military forces, attracted attention, but drew no official comment. It is confidently believed that this question, like all others relating to the peace of the world, will be settled at the conference board.

It is known to be President Harding's idea that many of the difficulties which now seem insuperable will disappear if the nations, through their representatives, can only be induced to sit down and talk them over. That they will do this now seems assured.

Only mild interest was manifested here to-day in the discussion in England concerning the personnel of the British delegation. This is recognized as entirely a British matter and any delegates chosen will be heartily received.

Interest is developing in Washington as to what disposal will be made of the many visiting delegations which are expected to arrive at the hotel where the delegates from the various countries. While the Washington conference will not be so large it will be large enough to tax the limited housing facilities of this comparatively small city.

In addition to the visiting delegations from the Powers included in the invita-

DE VALERA CONFERS ALONE WITH PREMIER WITHOUT ANY HITCH

Day's Developments in
the Irish Situation

LOYD GEORGE and Eamonn de Valera sat alone for more than two and a half hours in London yesterday trying to reach a basis for a conference between representatives of North and South Ireland and of the empire. The talk will be resumed to-morrow.

An official statement said a free exchange of views took place and the relative positions of the two leaders were defined. Lloyd George had an audience with the King following the conference and consulted afterward with his colleagues in the Ministry.

Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, has been summoned to London by Lloyd George.

One of the South Ireland leaders said: "We are satisfied with the results of the initial conference." Art O'Brien, head of Sinn Fein propaganda in London, said the conference terminated "satisfactorily."

Lloyd George last night said, referring to his talk with De Valera: "I am certain we both did our best to secure peace. Let us trust that this opportunity to settle this old, bitter feud will not be lost."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declared he believed permanent settlement would result from the conference.

PREMIER SEES HOPE IN DE VALERA TALK

Holds Out Prospect for Peace
After Conference With
Sinn Fein Chief.

IRISH LEADER JUBILANT

'Outlook Brighter Than Ever
Before in History,' He Tells
Correspondents.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 14.—Premier Lloyd George held a council of Ministers at the House of Commons to-night to discuss his meeting with Mr. de Valera. Later he proceeded to a dinner of the Liberal Coalitionists, where he received a great ovation.

Apologizing for his late appearance, he said he had been engaged in important tasks during the day, and after discharging them had to meet his colleagues and report to his sovereign, who, he declared, was taking very keen and close interest in the proceedings and to whose intervention so much was attributable.

"We owe him," added the Premier, "a deep debt of gratitude for this, one of the greatest services he has rendered." This was greeted with loud applause.

With reference to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George besought his audience not to tempt him into an indiscretion.

"The less said the better at this stage," declared the Premier, "but there is this great fact—that Mr. de Valera, chieftain of the vast majority of the Irish race, has been in conference for nearly three hours with my Prime Minister, and that he has agreed to a lasting peace in Ireland is brighter than it has ever been in history, was the statement made by Mr. de Valera, as he was about to enter into conference to-day with Mr. Lloyd George."

Asked what he considered was the prospect of a settled peace being brought about by the conference, Mr. de Valera replied:

"The outlook is brighter than it ever was in history."

"I am sure," he added, "that the atmosphere in England and Ireland is right for peace. The only thing that is necessary now is for us to get down to rock bottom."

"This is simply a private conference with Mr. Lloyd George, instead of a long range bombardment, to see what can be done at close quarters," said the Premier.

"I should be very glad indeed to put the case before your people, but as I am putting it before the representative of your nation I think it unwise to put it before your people."